

Chapter 7

Logistics Management

As with other Army supplies, exact determinations of requirements for VI supplies and equipment and careful requisitioning are essential. This chapter discusses equipment and systems, equipment planning, combat developers (CBTDEVs), materiel developers (MATDEVs), supplies and repair parts, and maintenance.

EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

7-1. VI activities are authorized equipment and systems to produce products and provide services at their approved capability levels.

7-2. VI equipment and systems are nonexpendable or durable items that are capable of continued or repetitive use. These items can record, produce, reproduce, process, broadcast, edit, distribute, exhibit, and store VI products.

7-3. A VI system exists when a number of components can interconnect to operate together. Both VI and non-VI equipment are an integral part of a system (whether existing or under development) and are managed as part of the VI system.

7-4. The Department of the Army (DA) controls VI COTS investment items, with a cost threshold established by Congress. The requesting MACOM/FOA VI manager validates VI systems and equipment requirements costing in excess of the other procurement, Army (OPA) threshold. The Office of the Director of Information Systems, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (ODISC4) approves and funds the requirements.

EQUIPMENT PLANNING

7-5. Commands with authorized VI activities will establish and maintain a five-year VI requirements plan for equipment to meet their current and projected acquisition needs. This plan will establish an annual, realistic basis for programming both new and replacement equipment requirements. DA PAM 25-91 contains sample plans.

7-6. When a VI activity is assigned new mission requirements, these new requirements can be used to justify planning for and acquiring new VI equipment. However, the Army Visual Information Management Office (AVIMO) must approve the expanded capability.

7-7. Replacement equipment requirements are planned and programmed based on the life expectancy of equipment currently installed or in use. This provides a basis for establishing annual funding increments for replacing equipment. Table 7-1 is a guide to assist in determining the life expectancy of VI equipment.

Table 7-1. A Guide to Life Expectancy of VI Equipment

Type of Equipment	Installation	Life Expectancy Years
Photographic Systems		
All still and motion picture cameras (except self-processing cameras)	Transportable	6
	Portable	5
Self-processing cameras	Transportable	5
	Portable	5
Optical printers, processors, washers, dryers, and all other photo finishing equipment	Fixed	7
	Transportable	5
	Portable	5
Ancillary motion picture equipment: film editing, splicing, sound readers, synchronizers, and similar equipment	Fixed	10
Presentation equipment: all types of projectors, screens, and accessory equipment	Transportable	10
Audio Systems		
Audio amplification equipment: audio tape recorders and players, disc players, public address systems, and accessory equipment	Fixed	7
	Transportable	5
	Portable	5
Audio microphone, mixing and control equipment, distribution equipment, speakers, and recorders	Fixed	7
	Transportable	5
	Portable	5
Video Systems		
Video camera systems; synchronization generation, switching, and effects equipment; distribution systems, monitoring and control equipment, recording systems, and television systems	Fixed	6
	Transportable	5
	Portable	5
Video editing systems and character generators	Fixed	5
	Transportable	5
	Portable	5
Studio equipment: lighting, dollies, pedestals, tripods, booms, prompting equipment, and associated gear	Fixed	10
	Transportable	5
Still video and still store frame systems	Fixed	5
	Transportable	5

Table 7-1. A Guide to Life Expectancy of VI Equipment (Continued)

Type of Equipment	Installation	Life Expectancy Years
Video Systems (continued)		
Ancillary technical plant equipment	Fixed	10
Film chains	Fixed	6
Closed circuit television systems	Fixed	10
Video Teleconferencing Systems		
All systems	Fixed/Portable/Modular	10
Graphic Arts Equipment		
Computer graphics equipment	Fixed	5
Composing machines, typesetters, and title making machines	Fixed	5
Vapor process printers, art projector viewers, fluorescent tracing boxes, drafting tables, dry mount presses	Fixed	10

7-8. AV is developed or commercially acquired. The procuring activity provides the logistic supportability of COTS materiel. The Army Signal Command (ASC) will centrally manage commercially available tactical VI equipment and systems included in the table(s) of organization and equipment (TOE)/modified table(s) of organization and equipment (MTOE) as specified in AR 710-1 and AR 708-1. The local ASC supporting activity will coordinate local procurement to consolidate maintenance service contracts.

7-9. Equipment standardization and interoperability is a goal of tactical VI resource management. Tactical VI equipment must meet military and federal standards and specifications (defense-approved industrial standards) IAW DOD Directive 4120.24-M. Supply Bulletin 700-20 provides currently tactical VI equipment and may be used as a guide for selecting equipment.

COMBAT DEVELOPERS

7-10. CBTDEVs provide the doctrine, materiel requirements, organizations, and management information systems for new concepts. They—

- Determine the maintenance impact of new materiel or concepts.
- Assist in planning for logistics demonstrations and maintenance tests and analyze the results.
- Resolve issues relating to reliability, availability, maintainability, and supportability.
- Determine requirements and develop the documentation for training devices.

- Develop techniques and determine skill requirements for battle damage assessment and repair (BDAR).
- Coordinate with MATDEVs to ensure materiel maintenance considerations are included in the requirements documents.

7-11. The US Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon (USASC&FG), US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), is the CBTDEV of tactical VI systems. The USASC&FG develops plans and concepts for tactical VI organizations and VI equipment and systems and prepares the TOE within the force structure.

7-12. To ensure compliance with DOD Directive 5040.2, units must submit requirements for tactical VI equipment and systems to HQDA, ATTN: SAIS-PPD-V, the Pentagon, Room 1C710, Washington, DC 20310-4800, to validate the authorization prior to documentation into a TOE or MTOE. As specified in AR 710-2, user/owners are responsible for property book accountability of authorized VI equipment.

7-13. The appropriate authorization document TOE/MTOE will include the approved requirements. Tactical VI organizations with an approved unit identification code will maintain a centralized listing of tactical VI equipment and systems.

7-14. Tactical VI organizations with an approved TOE/MTOE authorization will use type-classified (TC) standard (STD) equipment, when possible. STD equipment, when authorized, is requisitioned through the Army Wholesale Supply System (WSS). When equipment in the WSS does not meet the operational requirements, the MATDEV will initiate product improvements IAW AR 750-10 or add new requirements to the system IAW AR 71-9.

MATERIEL DEVELOPERS

7-15. MATDEVs—

- Ensure the fielding plan meets the requirements of the Army maintenance systems, and that reliability, availability, and maintainability are included in design parameters and demonstrated during operational testing.
- Participate in the planning and conduct logistics demonstration and operational maintenance testing.
- Ensure trained personnel, test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE), facilities, support equipment, repair parts, and publications are available when the system is delivered to the user.
- Establish and monitor modification work order (MWO) programs.
- Develop BDAR techniques, procedures, and related tool and materiel requirements.
- Develop factors for determining operational readiness float (ORF) requirements, which will be submitted to HQDA for approval.

- Emphasize prognostics and diagnostics in the design, development, and improvement of equipment.
- Collect data from all maintenance levels to analyze and use for prognostic purposes.

7-16. The USACECOM, a subordinate command of the US Army Materiel Command (AMC), serves as the MATDEV for tactical VI equipment and systems. They provide centralized procurement, maintenance, and logistical support for TC VI equipment and systems. The AMC plans, programs, and manages the RDTE of VI technology.

7-17. The MATDEVs at AMC will establish annual review procedures to ensure tactical VI equipment and repair part allowances and inventories are valid. Obsolete or underused equipment and parts will be redistributed for disposal.

SUPPLIES AND REPAIR PARTS

7-18. The Army WSS supports repair parts for approved VI equipment and systems. Repair parts for COTS equipment that is not TC STD are locally procured.

MAINTENANCE

7-19. Maintenance of tactical VI is performed and managed IAW AR 750-1. Preventative maintenance includes all actions to retain an item in an operational condition by providing systemic inspection, detection, and prevention of failures. Corrective maintenance includes all maintenance actions needed because of equipment failure.

7-20. The maintenance categories and their responsibilities are—

- **Organizational maintenance.** Units perform scheduled and unscheduled preventive maintenance tasks, including tightening, adjusting, cleaning, lubricating, and testing. Units replace minor items such as knobs, lamps, fuses, and interconnecting cables and makes operational checks to verify equipment readiness.
- **Direct support (DS) maintenance.** Designated maintenance activities perform this maintenance in DS of using organizations. DS maintenance is limited to the repair of end items, components, and assemblies on a return-to-user basis. VI units perform DS maintenance at corps level. Broad-level controlled substitution is authorized at the DS level.
- **General support (GS) maintenance.** Designated activities perform this maintenance in support of Army area supply requirements. Personnel perform repairs or overhauls necessary to restore materiel to a ready-for-issue condition, based upon published Army maintenance standards for the particular item of equipment. TSC VI units perform GS maintenance at theater level. The Television-Audiovisual Support Activity (T-ASA) provides disposition instructions for warranty items. Component and part-controlled substitution is authorized at the GS level.

- **Depot maintenance.** An industrial-type facility performs this highest category of materiel maintenance. Depot maintenance includes necessary disassembling, overhauling, rebuilding, testing, and inspecting of operating components; servicing required to obtain the desired performance; and returning the item to the Army supply system when it meets maintenance standards established for the equipment.
 - TSC VI units will determine requirements to evacuate equipment to a T-ASA for depot maintenance.
 - Selected equipment or components that cannot be repaired in the theater is returned directly to the depot facility for overhaul, return to contractor, or disposal.

7-21. Maintenance of COTS nondevelopmental items (NDI) equipment is accomplished by on-site repair, replacement, or evacuation to civilian contractors.